

We have struck off an extra number of papers this week, which we shall distribute pretty freely. Should one chance to fall into the hands of any person who feels willing to become a subscriber, he can just fork over the small sum of Two Dollars, when we will put his name on our list as a subscriber.

To the Citizens of Attala.

Once more we appear before you, and present our claims for support, in the undertaking which we have now commenced, of establishing a newspaper in your midst. Without mentioning the various attempts which have been made to establish a paper in Kosciusko—from all of which you have seen proper to withhold your support—we now announce our full and fixed determination to publish a paper here, at least during the year 1846. We can see no good reason why the county of Attala cannot support a newspaper as creditably as the adjoining counties of Winston and Holmes, (to say nothing of several other sister counties of less population,) unless it is a fact, (which we by no means can assent to) that the citizens of Attala have not as much intelligence, love of reading, and county pride, as the citizens of our sister counties.

Our white population now numbers over five thousand souls; greater by several hundred, than that of Winston, and several other counties which support a newspaper handsomely. Shall it then be said that the county of Attala—which lies bordering on the great cotton growing region of Mississippi—which is a cotton growing county itself—which raises its own hog and hominy—which is as well watered, and has (if not as much) as good land in it as any in the State—which boasts of its healthy location, and thriving condition, having doubled in population since the year 1840—we say, shall it be said, that the county of Attala, with all these advantages, cannot—will not—support a newspaper. With you, citizens of Attala, we leave the question, for your decision.

If we were to judge the present from the past, we might sum up your decision thus:—we can support a paper, but we won't—we don't want one—we know enough already; but we hope for a more enlightened view of the subject at this time. There are interesting and important topics, to the citizens of Attala, to come up and be decided before the great tribunal of public opinion, within the next five years, which requires a newspaper through which the interests of this county may be maintained with firmness and decision. The removal of the seat of government from Jackson has to be decided upon before the year 1850, or not at all; and when it is done, (which we believe will be the case,) what county, or section of the State, stands a better chance for it than Attala? situated, as it is, exactly in the geographical centre of the State. Within less than five years, no doubt, the subject of clearing out Big Black river, so as to make it navigable for steamboats, will be agitated, and what county or section of the State is more interested in this matter than Attala? which lies bordering on it, and which now sends down it twelve or fifteen flatboats, containing about four thousand bales of cotton, every year. Again, we say, where is the great lever power that is to work on the public mind, and bring about these desired results, unless you support the press?

Some people, we are aware, will excuse themselves from becoming subscribers, by saying they are too poor to pay for a paper. What! too poor to pay for a newspaper?—The idea is preposterous in the extreme—where is the man who does not spend two dollars a year, or four cents a week, foolishly, every year of his life? Some will excuse themselves by saying that they cannot read, and yet permit a large family of children to grow up in ignorance. Is this any reason why they should deprive their children of the privilege of learning to read? Some will excuse themselves by saying they live too far from a post office, and yet go twice as far to get a dram.—Others will excuse themselves by saying they haven't time to read a paper, and yet they can find plenty of time for almost any thing else in the world.

We will here mention a circumstance within our own knowledge, of several persons in this county, who either felt too poor, could not read, lived too far from a post-office, or could not find time to read. Shortly after the passage of the pre-emption law of 1844, we published it in the Attala Gazette, for the benefit of many of our subscribers, who were settled on public

land, and so far as we have been able to learn, not one of them has had any trouble in getting his pre-emption allowed, while scores who did not take the Gazette, rushed headlong into the business of pre-emptions, and now find, to their chagrin and sorrow, that their claims are defective, not having complied with the requisitions of the Law, by which means they have lost double the amount of the subscription money, in perfecting their claims, and in some instances will probably lose their improvements.

POSTMASTER'S REPORT.—From this document we learn that the new postage law operates quite as well as could be expected, taking into consideration the too great reduction at once, of postage. The deficit for the present year, being the first under the new law, is estimated at \$1,323,997. And there has been a saving of over \$250,000 in the letting of the new contracts in New York and the New England States. He recommends several amendments to prevent smuggling letters through the mails between the large cities; and also a new rate of postage until the year 1848, thus: five cents on all letters for fifty miles and under; ten cents over fifty and under three hundred, and fifteen cents over three hundred miles, and one quarter of an ounce, instead of one half, to constitute a single letter; also to change the rates of postage on printed matter to the old standard again. He also recommends that all postage be required to be paid before mailing.

THANKSGIVING.—We perceive that Governor Mouton has recommended to the good people of Louisiana to observe Thursday, the 15th day of January, inst., as a day of Public Thanksgiving to an All-wise Providence for his manifold blessings during the past year, in causing the earth to yield its wanted supply of provisions, &c. This is as it should be, and although it is rather late in the season for a Thanksgiving day, yet it is better late than never.—Perhaps Gov. Brown may take the hint from this, and give us of Mississippi a Thanksgiving day next fall. It is the universal custom (and a right good custom too) in the Northern and Eastern States, and why won't the rule work equally as well in the South.

We are in hopes to receive the Governor's Message in time for our next paper. And while we think of it, we may as well make mention, that we intend publishing as much Legislative proceedings as our limits will admit of.

Revs. William Magruder and J. M. Titcomb, have been appointed, by the Methodist Episcopal Conference, Circuit Riders for the County of Attala, for the ensuing year.

[From the N. O. Picayune, Dec. 21, 1845.]
From Europe.

Arrival of the Cambria—Fifteen Days Later.
The steamship Cambria, Captain Jenkins, reached Boston on Thursday, the 4th inst., from Liverpool, having left there on the 19th November. Papers to her day of sailing have been received.

The Cambria encountered extremely rough weather on the passage. She came out of Liverpool in a gale, which proved so violent that her English pilot could not get on board his boat, and was obliged to make the passage across the ocean.

Among the passengers in the Cambria was Prof. S. F. B. Morse, who is bearer of very important despatches to our Government from the U. S. Legation in Prussia, Belgium and England. Mr. Morse had in charge the ratified treaty between Bavaria and the United States, transmitted by Mr. Wheaton, U. S. Minister at Berlin; also, the proposed Commercial Treaty between Belgium and the United States. He had likewise despatches for the Department of State, and for the Postmaster General, from Mr. McLane, our Minister at the Court of St. James. In the same steamer came Rufus Prime, Esq., of New York, bearer of despatches from the U. S. Legation in Paris, to the Department of State.

The Hibernia arrived at Liverpool just previous to the sailing of the Cambria. She leaked very badly from her accident at Cape Race, and it was necessary to keep the pumps in active motion to clear her. Great anxiety had been felt about her detention.

The Great Britain had just arrived previous to the departure of the Cambria, after a passage of about 20 days. She met with some disaster to her propeller, which utterly destroyed it; but worked remarkably well under canvas.

The news by this arrival is of great importance. There is a continued rise in the English grain markets, and the depression in the cotton market still continues, although it was more active than during the previous fortnight.

The sufferings of the people of Ire-

land were great, on account of the destruction of the potatoe crop.

The Bank of England has raised the rate of discount to 31 per cent., which has effectually checked railway speculation.

It seems that the Government have come to the conclusion not to open the ports for the free admission of grain at present. It is inferred from this that bad as things are in that country, they are not quite so bad as has been represented.

The passengers by the Cambria anticipate great excitement in England on the receipt of the President's Message. Indeed, the expectation that the message would take high ground on the Oregon question, it is said, had occupied the attention of the British Cabinet in frequent and protracted sittings. The activity before noticed on the seaboard and in the naval arsenals, continued steady and unremitting.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have at length determined that Woolwich Dock Yard, the first naval and most ancient port in Europe, shall immediately be placed in a state of fortification.

The new mayor of Liverpool is David Hodgson, Esq., formerly connected with the great American house of Messrs. Cropper, Benson & Co.

The Hutchinson family, from Boston, have been recently singing with much success at the Mechanics' Institute, Liverpool.

The American steamship Marmora, which sailed from Liverpool on the 1st November, on her way to Constantinople, took fire and was obliged to put into Cork harbor, where she discharged her much damaged cargo, and is now receiving the necessary repairs previous to starting again for her final destination.

Sir Richard Vivyan has denied that he is the author of the "Vestiges of Creation."

The Earl of Lonsdale has resigned the post he has held upwards of four years at the head of the post office. His successor is the Earl of St. Germain.

Such was the excitement in railway matters that a gentleman being suddenly asked by a friend who met him, "How do you do?" replied "I do."

The London Times has published a document relative to the railway interests of the country, which has excited much interest and a good deal of alarm. The document exhibits the astounding number of 1,263 projected companies, to carry out which will require nearly two-thirds of the national debt of England.

Even the deposit of ten per cent. will alone absorb £53,136,300. It further appears that there are 47 railways completed, representing a capital of £70,680,887. In the course of construction there are 118 lines of railway, to complete which, even with parliamentary power of borrowing one-third on debenture, will absorb £67,359,325—so that the invested capital in rails, leaving out of view the new announcements, already amounts to the enormous sum of £113,612,018! But if the old, the new and the announced undertakings are added together, with the ten per cent. deposit, we have the enormous sum of £649,583,700 required for this branch of trade alone. The world never witnessed such folly, knavery and madness before.

Marshal Soult had resigned his portfolio as Minister of War, retaining, however, the presidency of the Cabinet. Gen. St. You has been appointed to the War Ministry. The military operations in Algeria were prosecuted with great vigor.

Petitions have been sent to the British Government for relief, by opening the ports of Ireland for the admission of all kinds of food free of duty—prohibiting the exports of oats, &c., and suspending the operation of distillation of grain, &c.

Murders and assassinations appear to be as frequent as ever in Ireland, and the miseries of the people are inconceivable, and yet the friends of Repeal are busily collecting "the rent."

The King of the Belgians has been opening the Chambers in a speech, which makes mention of a commercial treaty with the United States, but the details of the treaty have not appeared. The state of the potatoe crop, and the sufferings which it is feared the Belgians will endure in consequence, are to be provided for, the King suggests, by employing the poor on public works.

The new tariff of the Zollverein has been published, but has excited little attention in England. As regards the United States, the increased duties will not affect the importations. The transit duties on cotton have been reduced by the Hanoverian States.

Advices from St. Petersburg of the 4th Nov. state that the latest news from the Caucasus is of a more favorable character than had previously been received. The Emperor was in Italy, with his wife and daughter, and during his absence nothing of importance could

be transacted. A story had obtained currency, that he intended abdicating in favor of his son, but it is not credited.

A marriage has been resolved upon between the Archduke Stephen of Austria and the Princess Olga, daughter of the Emperor Nicholas. The lady is the most beautiful princess in Europe, according to all accounts, and is the darling child of her stern, iron-soled father. The Archduke is cousin to the Emperor of Austria, son of the Palatine of Hungary, and is himself Viceroy of Bohemia. The marriage was once before arranged, but was broken off in consequence of the young Archduke refusing to change his religion. The Emperor Nicholas has at last consented not to insist upon this point. It is the first time a similar concession has ever been made by the imperial family of Russia, and it is considered most important in a political point of view.

The Spanish Government is fitting out several ships of war, to be stationed along the coast of Andalusia, to check the smuggling which of late years has been carried on to an enormous extent between that province and Gibraltar. The harvest in that country has been abundant, and general surprise is felt that the English Government does not send there for the supplies of which it has need, in preference to Germany, France or Russia.

A sanguinary conflict is said to have taken place on the evenings of the 1st and 2d November on the frontiers of Romagna, between the Swiss and the Pontifical troops. Italy is in a very unsettled state. The state prisons of Rome are reported to be filled with 7000 prisoners, many of them of the first families.

The King of Sweden has appointed Mr. Mordin, who has hitherto been Swedish Charge d'Affaires and Consul General in the United States of America, to be his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg.

The French engineer, Mongel, has received orders from the Viceroy of Egypt to commence the stupendous work of the barrage of the Nile. The estimated cost is \$3,000,000.

In Switzerland, one Muller, who had been arrested for the murder of Leu, the celebrated partisan of the Jesuits, has avowed his guilt. The radical party had always insisted that he had committed suicide, and they are exceedingly mortified at Muller's confession. Others have been arrested as privy to the assassination.

Mehemet Ali is making splendid preparations for the marriage of his daughter, which is appointed to take place early next month. The Viceroy has caused to be decorated after the European fashion, several apartments of the palace, destined to the use of the married couple. He has ordered from London and Paris complete and magnificent sets of furniture; and the other marriage presents are also on a scale of extraordinary magnificence; the diamonds alone are valued at 5,000,000f. (£200,000.)

Extract from a commercial circular addressed to the house of A. T. Burnley & Co., of this city, dated Nov. 19th:

LIVERPOOL MARKET REPORT.

Cotton.—After a lengthened period of dullness, the demand suddenly revived at the commencement of last week, speculators having come forward with spirit, grounding their operations on the report that all the late cabinet councils had been held in reference to the Oregon question, and not to discuss the corn laws. Some of the trade having got out of stock, and not wishing to be caught in case of an advance in prices, joined the other purchasers, and the result was, heavier sales than we have had for some time. Prices of American under 4d. advanced fully 1d. to cover 1d. on the lowest sales of a fortnight since, but for the last three days there has been less spirit, and buyers have more choice.

Spec. Export.
Sales from 31 to 7th Nov., 9,970 bags. — 100
7th to 14th " 85,560 " 12,000 —
14th to 18th " 9,600 " 500 —
Stock 14th Nov., 992,200—of which 661,000 American.

We quote—**Orleans. Mobile. Uplands.**
Fair 4 1/2 a— 4 1/2 a— 4 1/2 a—d.
Mid to mid fair 4 1/4 a 4 1/4 a 4 1/4 a 4 1/4 a
Ord to good ord 3 1/4 a 3 1/4 a 3 1/4 a 3 1/4 a

The Manchester Market is dull, and prices of Goods and Yarns are lower.

Flour.—The non-appearance of any order in council opening the ports, has disappointed speculators, and it now appears pretty clear that nothing will be done until parliament meets. Bonded corn and flour have been less in demand; but as the duty will decline even by our present laws, prices remain steady at 31 to 33s. for sweet flour, considerable sales of which have been made at 32s. 6d.

Indian Corn.—This article is 22 to 34s. in bond.
N. B.—Five thousand barrels sweet flour taken to-day at 31s. 6d. per bbl.

FRED HUTH & CO.

According to Mr. Wakely, the most inveterate stammerer may overcome the defect by drawing in his breath strongly before attempting to speak.

THE WIFE.—It needs no guilt to break a husband's heart. The absence of content—the muttering of spleen—the forbidding scowl and deserted hearth—those and other nameless neglects—without a crime among them—have harmed a man; and planted there, beyond the reach of cure, the germ of despair. Oh! may woman, before that sad sight arrives, dwell on the recollections of her youthful time; awake and keep alive the promise she then so kindly gave. And tho' she may be the injured not the injuring one—the forgotten, not the forgetful wife—a happy allusion to that hour of love—a kindly welcome to that comfortable home—a smile of love to banish hostile words—a kiss of peace to pardon all the past—and the hardest heart that ever locked itself within the breast of selfish man will soften to her charm, and bid her live, as she had hoped, her years in matchless bliss—loving and contented—the soother of a sorrowing hour—the source of comfort and the spring of joy.

CAPT. O'HARRA, of the steamer Independence, recently induced a large number of German emigrants to leave his boat at island No. 65, on the Mississippi river, promising to stop for them as soon as he got over the bar. But with a heartlessness, worthy a fiend, he moved on, in despite of their cries, and left them to perish in the cold and wilderness, without food or shelter, taking their wives and children with him. Seven of the unfortunate passengers were picked up the next morning by Capt. Mix of the Empress, and their wants administered to in a manner becoming a gentleman. In all, there were about 100 passengers landed on the beach, four-fifths of whom have no doubt perished. Are there no laws; or are there, laws, but no virtuous and indignant men to enforce them!—*Southron.*

SALE OF THE TEMPLE.—The Cincinnati Commercial notices the arrival, in that city, of an agent of the Mormon Elders, for the purpose of disposing of the Nauvoo Temple to the Roman Catholic Bishop of that city. An agent has been in this city for the same purpose, but whether he and the Bishop of Chicago came to any conclusion in regard to the matter, we are not informed.

From this procedure, we fairly infer that the Elders of the Church are determined to leave Nauvoo, but whether their wishes will meet the views of the mass, is a matter of doubt. That a portion are firmly bent on going to California, we are fully persuaded, as many of them have already sold their farms, and other realty for half, or less than their value. [*Prairie Gem.*]

A lady was told, the other day, by a traveling gentleman, that in a foreign country through which he had traveled, every lady who had a small mouth was provided with a husband by government. "Is it possible?" said the lady, making her mouth as small as she could. The gentleman added, "that if a lady had a large mouth, she was provided with two husbands." "My gracious!" said she, throwing open her mouth to its fullest extent. At this the gentleman became alarmed, made his escape, and has not been heard of since.

A CONSENT.—A girl was forced into a disagreeable match with a man whom she detested. When the clergyman came to that part of the service where the bride is asked if she consents to take the bridegroom for her husband, she said with great simplicity, "dear me, sir—but you are the first person who has asked my opinion about the matter."

SLAVES.—The number of slaves in the Western continent is thus given in the New York Evening Gazette:

"The number of slaves in Brazil is said to be 2,500,000; in the United States, 2,500,000; Spanish Colonies, 800,000; French Colonies, 250,000; Danish, Dutch and Swedish Colonies, 100,000; South American Republics, 400,000. Total, 6,550,000.

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN.—The vote polled at the recent election for delegate, in Wisconsin, was 13,394. Supposing one vote to represent six persons, the population of Wisconsin, in addition to the immigrants of this year, is 80,364. The total population of the Territory must therefore exceed 100,000.

Cider or malt liquor may be prevented from becoming sour by adding three pounds of toasted bread to a barrel. This has been tried with complete success. When stale or hard, it may be restored by putting a few small pieces of hard toasted bread, with mustard made with water upon them, into the barrel.